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Editorial Comment

THE COVER PAGE

The cover page of this issue of THE PYRAMID depicts one of the engineering buildings at the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Okla. The Sigma Tau Pyramid can be seen standing in front of the main entrance.

THE CONCLAVE

The selection of Kansas State College at Manhattan, Kansas, as the place for holding the biennial Conclave of Sigma Tau in September is indeed a fortunate one. Epsilon Chapter has much to interest the National officers, delegates and other members of the Fraternity who plan to attend the Conclave sessions this year. The local chapter is strongly entrenched in this fine Kansas institution and has maintained a constructive influence with a relatively large student body for many years. The chapter's faculty and honorary members are one of its greatest assets.

Bill Keogh, president of the host chapter, reports that some rather elaborate plans for the Conclave are in the making. The schedule will include many interesting features, among them a trip to nearby Fort Riley, a steak fry, dinners, and the dance.

The local engineering college magazine, *The Kansas State Engineer*, has been preparing to feature Sigma Tau material in its early fall issue. There will be available in Manhattan everything needed to assure the success of the Conclave, and all who can arrange to do so are urged to attend some, if not all, the Conclave sessions and social affairs.

HENRY T. HEALD, ETA '23, IS NOW YOUNGEST PRESIDENT OF A LARGE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

At the age of 36, Henry T. Heald became president of the Illinois Institute of Technology, a merger of the former Armour and Lewis Institutes of Chicago. In September, 1934, he was appointed professor of civil engineering and dean, and while serving in these capacities was responsible for the Armour research foundation, the nucleus of a graduate program, and the organization of a cooperative course in mechanical engineering. The institution he directs has an enrollment of 7,000.

See PYRAMID, 97th Issue, January, 1940, for more complete sketch of his career.

triangular, covered with dermal plates strongly and solidly coossified to cartilage bones. Its teeth were Stegosaurian in character, and its habitat must have been similar. The legs were short, stout and straight with feet as rounded and pudgy as those of an elephant. *Ankylosaurus* has been called "the most ponderous animated citadel the world has ever seen," and it is believable that it could settle down on the earth with its feet tucked under and be practically immune to the hungry assaults of the mighty *Tyrannosaurus*.

3. CERATOPSIA

The first remains of Ceratopsia ("horned-face") were discovered by Dr. F. V. Hayden while making a geological reconnaissance of the badlands near the mouth of Judith River, Montana, in 1855, and were described as such by Dr. Joseph Leidy shortly afterwards. Large and important collections made by Cope, Marsh and Hatcher in the following years contributed much to our knowledge of this great suborder, and in later years many valuable additions have been made by Lull, Gilmore and Brown. The Ceratopsia lived during the Cretaceous Period and were one of the last of the great race of dinosaurs to inhabit the earth. Their remains have been unearthed in eight states of the United States, the more important localities being in Montana and Wyoming. Important specimens have come from Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada, and from Mongolia. Until the finding of their remains in Mongolia, Ceratopsia had been found only in North America, although doubtful specimens have been reported from South America.

The most striking and unusual feature of Ceratopsia is its gigantic skull, which is armed with a pair of horns over the orbits and a median horn projecting upwards from the nasal bones. The skull is extremely large and has attached to the back part a great bony crest, which projects at the back and sides. This heavy bony frill, about 3 feet wide and fully as long, served as a protective cover for its neck. The teeth are limited to the posterior parts of the jaws and are placed in a single row and broadened out into a wide grinding surface. The teeth in the forepart of the jaws have been replaced with a large and rather sharp bony beak.

The whole body was massive; the four supporting legs were stoutly built; the tail was short and powerful. A mental picture gives us a reptile with a short barrel-like body that walked upon